THE BUILDING TOWN, A CORNELLY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTICIPATION OF SERVICE AND A TURNOR WHAT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 122.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Projected Armistice.

Circular from Jules Favre.

How Bazaine Might Have Escaped.

Eugenie at Wilhelmshohe.

Etc. Etc.,

THE ARMISTICE QUESTION.

Circular from M. Jules Favre. M. Jules Favre has addressed a circular to the French Ministers abroad, in which he affirms that Prussia, by causing the rejection of the armistice, has once more proved that she continues the war with a strictly personal object, without caring for the real interests of her sub-jects, and especially the interests of the Ger-mans whom she drags along in her wake. M.

Prussia pretends to be forced to prosecute the war by our refusal to cede two provinces which we neither can nor will abandon. In reality she seeks to destroy us, to satisfy the ambition of the men by whom she is governed. The sacrifice of the French nation is useful to them for the preservation of their power, and they coldly profess to be astonished that we should refuse to become their accomplices by falling into the weakness which their diplomacy

M. Favre exposes the conduct of Prussia, which, after the fall of the empire, refused to

agree to a truce, and goes on to say: -The Prussian armies have now been besieging The Prussian armies have now been besieging Paris for fifty days, but the inhabitants show no signs of weakness. Some attempts at sedition which have been made have enabled the population of Paris to render legitimate, by an imposing vote, the Government of National Defense, which acquires thereby a consecration of its right in the eyes of Europe. The Government entered into neverticities for an armiestic which should allow of the gotiation for an armistice which should allow of the election of deputies throughout the republican territery, even where invaded. The duration of the armstice was to be twenty-five days, with a proportional revictualling of the capital. Prussia did not dispute the first two conditions, making, however, some reservations with regard to the vote in Alsace and Lorraine, which we did not enter further into because her absolute refusal to admit the revictualling of Paris rendered all discussion useless.

M. Jules Favre demonstrates that the revictualling of the capital was a necessary consequence of the suspension of hostilities; an armistice without that provision would have been a capitulation at a given moment without

honor, without hope. By refusing our demand to provision Paris, Prussia rejected the armistice. It is not only the French army, but the French nation, that she seeks to anni-Europe demanded that France should assemble deputies to deliberate upon the question of peace. Prussia refused this Assembly by subjecting it to an iniquitous condition contrary to every right. With regard to the Prussian accusation that the French Government obliges
Prussia to starve Paris, Europe will
judge of the value of such imputations. They are the last feature of a policy which commences by pledging the word of the Sovereign in favor of the French nation, and terminates by a diplomatic rejection of every combination which would allow France to express her wishes. We do not know what the neutral powers will think of propositions set aside with such haughtiness. Perhaps they will perceive at last what will be reserved for them by Prussia, risen by victory into a position to accomplish her designs. As regards ourselves, we obey an imperious and simple duty, still maintaining that the proposal for an armistice is the only means of obtaining a solution by a national assembly upon the tremendous questions which the crimes of the Imperial Government have permitted the enery to place before us. Prussia, which perceives the odious character of her refusal, seeks to dissimulate it under a disguise which can deceive no one. To ask us for a month's of our provisions is to ask of us our arms—arms which we resolutely hold in our hands, and will not lay down without fighting. We have done everything that men of honor could do to this conflict, but the issue from it has been ed against us, and we can henceforth take counsel only on our courage, throwing back the responsi bility upon those who systematically refuse all com-promise. It is to their personal ambition that thousands of men may perhaps still be immolated; fand when Europe, moved by the spectacle, wishes to arrest the combatants upon the frontier of the field of carnage, in order to summon together the representatives of the nation, to seek a basis for peace, they say, "Yes, but on condition that the population of this city who suffer—these women, children, and old men, the innocent victims of the war-shall receive no succor; so that, the truce having expired, it may be impossible for their de-

and it thereupon interrogated Paris. All Paris, in reply, raised to arms to show the country and the world what a great people can do when it defends its honor, its homes, and the independence of its country. You will have no difficulty, sir, in making the truth of these observations understood when opportunity shall arise.

MOVEMENTS OF EUGENIE.

fenders to fight us without causing them to die of hunger." This is what the Prussian chiefs do not

fear to reply to the proposition of four European powers. We call right and justice to witness against them, and we are convinced that if their

army and their nation were able to give a vote they who condemn this inhuman policy. Let it be well understood that up to the last moment the Gov-ernment of National Defense, absorbed by the im-mense interests confided to it, will do everything in

its power to render an honorable peace possible. The means of consulting France were refused to it,

The Ex-Empress at Wilhelmshohe and Chisle-The departure of the Empress Eugenie from Wilhelmshohe was managed with such perfect secreey that nobody had any presentiment of it. There was nothing extraordinary, writes a correspondent, in two carriages being ordered from the Hotel Schombardt to the palace to drive down to Cassel, this circumstance being of almost daily—nay, hourly—occurrence. Quite as usual, I had seen the Emperor in the afternoon walking with General Castelnau, nothing judicating that separation from the Empress was so near at hand. But when the carriages, at the appointed hour, 5-15 P. M., were in readiness at the palace, the Empress, with another lady, both of them closely veiled and in plain black dress. and with two gentlemen in attendance, entered them, the coachmen receiving orders to drive to the station in Cassel About a hundred yards from this place they were stopped and ordered back. The Empress and her attendants walked into the station and left by the train which started for Hanover at 6.04 P. M. It must be remarked that an hour before her departure Bazaine had arrived at Wilhelmshohe, and that there is no doubt of an interview having been held between the Marshal and the Empress.

The Empress reached Chislehurst on her return from the continent on the 6th instant. An English paper says that she came up to town by the night mail from Dover, due at Charing Cross at 4 P. M. Notwithstanding the authoritics of the Southeastern Company had offered to stop the express trains at Chielehurst whenever the ex-Empress required them, her Majesty de-clined to be the cause of an interference with the ordinary arrangements of the line. A carriege was in waiting at the station on the arrival of the train, and in this the distinguished lady

drove through the cold damp morning air to her present home, where she arrived about 11

The appearance of the ex-Empress and the Prince Imperial in one of their favorite resorts in Chislehurst in the course of Saturday caused surprise to those who saw them—the fact of her surprise to those who saw them—the fact of her arrival up to that time having been a close secret. The ex-Empress, her son, and members of the household attended 11 o'clock mass at the small Roman Catholic church. A good many of the residents of the village had assembled along the way, and as her Majesty and the Prince Imthe way, and as her Majesty and the Prince Imperial passed they were respectfully saluted on all sides, and the salutes were very gracefully acknowledged. The ex-Empress was simply and neatly attired. She wore over a short skirt of brown velvet a dark robe, a white handkerchief round her neck, and a black round hat, trimmed with black silk ribbon, generally called a sailor's hat. As the imperial party entered the church, the whole congregation stood up, and the Empress and her son walked along the centre to their seats, bowing their acknowledgments of the marks of respect that had been shown them. The little church was crowded in every part. The little church was crowded in every part. At the close of the service the same deference was shown. Both the ex-Empress and the Prince looked in excellent health. The Prince is at times allowed to roam about the picturesque suburbs of Chislehurst freely, and on these occasions he proves himself to be as joyous and wild and careless a boy as his best friends could desire him to be.

A DREADFUL DEATH.

An Old Man Hurled Twenty-five Feet by a Revolving Pulley, leaving an Arm in the Belt.

The Toledo Blade of the 19th says: -

"At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a dreadful death befell an old man employed in the paint shop of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railway Company.

"For several years there has been among the workmen at the paint shop of the railway com-pany mentioned an old veteran with the brush named David Lyons. The painter was bald and wrinkled with the hardships and joys of years, numbering close upon seventy. Of a kind and sympathetic nature, his advanced age and fatherly bearing won the familiar title of Grandpa from all his fellow-workmen. Having lost his dexterity with the brush, the old man had charge of the material, oil, etc., and he also assisted in mixing and grinding the paint. The mill for this purpose is located in the machine department, and is run by a belt attached to one of the main pulley shafts, which are impelled by steam, and make one hundred and sixty revolutions per minute. Yesterday, soon after the recess at noon, Mr. Lyons began grinding some paint in this mill. A flaw appearing in the coupling of the belt running the mill, his work was inter-rupted and he proceeded to adjust the difficulty. Being decrepit, he had often been told that younger men would assist him in any work that was in any way hazardous; but the old man procured a ladder necessary to accomplish his purpose and climbed up to the pully on the main shaft, neglecting, unfortunately, to stop the running belt by shifting it from the pulley. "He had no sooner began his work than his

right arm was drawn around the pulley by the belt. This threw the belt off the mill pulley, when it instantly commenced winding around the man's arm and pulley, binding them together with great firmness. Being thus chained, was done in a twinkle, the old man shricked with agony, and as the employes turned to look his body was drawn over and over the shaft, and in an instant hurled upon his right arm mashed and bloody, bound to the still revolving shaft. Mr. Potter, the superintendent of the shop, and the workmen sprang forward to the prostrate man, when they found that both legs were broken and that a ghastly wound had been received in the side, breaking a rib. All of this was probably done by a foot-plank nearly par-allel with the shaft, which the man struck and shattered in his rapid revolutions. Notwith-standing the frightful fracture of his limbs, the wrenching off hiz right arm, and the heavy fall the old man still breathed. Medical aid was at once sent for, and in the meantime the man was carefully conveyed to his home, not far distant. Consciousness returned, and the sufferer was able to converse with his wife and children for a brief space, but death came in the course of an hour and ended his dreadful suffering."

NOVEL ELECTION BET.

Wheeling a Sack of Flour from Wall Street, New York, to Peckakili, The New York Post of last evening says:-

John R. Spaulding, a Custom House gauger, is an earnest Republican, and before the election became engaged in a discussion with a friend at Peekskill concerning the rival quali-ties of Woodford and Hoffman, and their respective chances of success. Spaulding was confident that Woodford would be the next Governor of this State. His friend was equally certain that Hoffman would be re-elected, and each was willing to back his opinion. At last a bet was agreed on, by which it was determined that the lover should wheel one hundred pounds of buckwheat flour from New York to Peekskill, or from Peekskill to New York, as the case might be. Election day came and went, Hoff-man was re-elected, and Spaulding lost his bet.

Accordingly, at 8 o'clock this morning he appeared in front of the Custom House in Wall street, clad in a white miller's suit, accompanied by a few friends. The wheelbarrow and sack of wheat, which bad been in the surveyor's office of the Custom House all night, was brought out, and Spaulding set off on his journey.

A light wagon, decorated with American flags, and containing refreshments, preceded the amateur miller on his march along Breadway. Before long the unusual spectacl had attracted the attention of the passers-by and a large crowd occupied nearly the whole breadth of the street, following him as far as Union Square. Spaulding then turned down Fourteenth street and wheeled his barrow up Seventh avenue. He has four days to complete his journey in, and expects to arrive in Peeks-

kill on Wednerday night. -The consolidations of interests between the managers of the Southern Transatlautic Railroad Company and the Lower California Company is looked upon by the San Diego Union as exceedingly important. "The combination thus formed," says that journal, "is powerful enough to build the rallroad without Government aid, if the managers are so disposed. Lower California Company numbers among its directors the money kings of New York, men who are accustomed to earry through their un-

-The St. Clair Flats Canal Improvement, it is expected, will be completed before the close of pavigation. "As yet," says the Detroit Tribune, 'but few vessels have been permitted to run through the channel—only those which were certain to do no injury, as first-class steamers, guaboats, etc., and they have always run through slowly. When it is opened for general naviga-tion no landing along the sides will be allowed, but all versels must run entirely through, thus reducing to a minimum the damage or injury to the banks. Lights are yet to be erected to mark the location.

-A land case, which has been tried in several of the Missouri courts, during a period of twenty-one years, was lately decided before the Supreme Court at St. Louis in such a way that it is not likely to be ever brought up again. The plaintiff, a man named John Maguire, bought the land in dispute for \$315 in 1846, sued in ejectment the same year and was defeated. His last effort to have the United States Supreme Court pass upon the title was defeated on the ground that it had no jurisdiction or power to pars on a question of local State law and practice. The costs are enormous.

SECOND EDITION

BY CABLE

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Spanish Crown.

Amadeus Formally Accepts.

The Eastern Question.

Black

Etc., Etc., Etc Etc.,

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Cambria at Cowes. LONDON, Nov. 22 .- Mr. Ashbury's yacht Cambria, from New York, arrived at Cowes at 1

o'clock this morning. She had a very rough passage, with head-winds blowing continually. As she came into port she had the American ensign flying from her foremast head, and racing and prize colors from the main. Telegraph Lines Disordered.

v.eather to-day is stormy throughout Great Britain, and a cold, disagreeable rain prevalled all night, and the telegraph lines are working badly. The Spanish Throne.

MADRID, Nov. 22 .- The Imparcial newspaper says the formal acceptance of the Spanish crown by the Duke of Aosta was received in this city on Sunday last. An escort of a squadron leaves Carthagena for Genoa next Friday.

The Italian Elections. FLORENCE, Nov. 22.-Returns from the elections for members of the new Parliament, which were held on the 20th instant, have not all been received. Enough however, is known to warrant the statement that the Government has been sustained by an immense majority.

English Feeling on the Eastern Question. LONDON, Nov. 22.—The feeling to-day in regard to the Eastern question is much more healthy, and confidence is in good part restored in money circles and breadstuffs are again de-

Russia and the Black Sea.

A special telegram to the Times this morning from Berlin says that Russia is seeking to prove that the story of her buying an American fleet to serve as the Black Sea squadron is untrue. Her language is very pacific. Prussia, it is expected, will sustain a peaceful solution of the question between Russia and the other powers relative to the Paris treaty of 1856.

The Morning Post efficially denies that Bismarck repudiates the existence of an understanding with Russia about the Euxine question. Magazine Explosion at Metz. Berlin, Nov. 22 .- A magazine exploded early on Monday morning near Metz, killing and

wounding several soldiers. Paris Tranquit-Provisions Abaudant. LONDON, Nov. 22 .- News has been received from Paris by balloon up to midnight on Mon-

day. The city was entirely tranquil. Gustave Flourens, who was arrested for complicity in the riots on the 31st of October, was

at large again. The supply of meat has been limited to 60 grammes daily. Horseflesh and vegetables are

still abundant. All the unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 35 years have been enrolled in the National

Repulse of the Gardes Mobiles. The Gardes Mobiles have been repulsed at Dreux and Chateau Neuf. They fled west and northwest. Some of the land-

Guard.

webr, with two squadrons of the 5th Hussars, who were attacked by the French on the 19th near Chatillon, withdrew to Chateau Vilian. with a loss of one hundred and twenty men and seventy horses. The Franc-tireurs. The Luxemburg Echo says the franc-tireurs

have been successful in the several encounters with the Uhlans lately near the border, and many of the latter have been killed. More than one thousand Uhlans have lately been driven ir to Belgium, where they were at once disarmed.

The Siege of Hontmedy continues. The garrison made a successful sortie on the 7th, and five hundred Germans were either killed, wounded, or captured. The besiegers have since withdrawn beyond the fire of the fortress. An encounter occurred yesterday between a French reconnoitring party and six hundred Uhlans at Xivrey. No details have been received.

The Prussians have burned several houses at Nieslay and Bormevant, taking some of the citizens prisoners.

This Moraing's Quotations. London, Nov. 22-1130 A. M.—Consula opened at 923; for money and account. American securities firm. 5-20s of 1-62 884; of 1865, old, 874; of 1867, 893; 10-408, 87. Stocks firm. Eric Railroad, 185; Illinois Central, III; Great Western, 32, Livespool, Nov. 22-11-30 A. M.—Coston opened firm; middling uplands, 93d.; [middling Or caus, 93d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. American cotton is scarce in the market.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Nov. 22-1-30 P. M. American securities quiet and steady. 5-80s of 1832, 88; of 1865, old, 87 4; and of 1867, 884. Railways steady. Illinois Contral. Freadstuffs declining. California Wheat Hs. at: new red Western spring, 10s,6210, 1d., and 013, 98. 6d.; winter, 10s. 8d. 6d.98, 9d. Receipts of wheat for 3 days 7500 quarters including 5000 of American. Oats, 2s. 10d. New Beef, 145s. No old acef in market. Lard, 70s. Tallow, 43s.

shipment of Wheat. San Francisco, Nov. 21.—Thirteen ships have loaded with wheat for Europe at the Oakland wharves since August last.

New York Stoney and Stock Starket.

New York, Nov. 22—Stocks firm. Money 5.26
per cent. Gold, 111%, 5-26s, 1862, coupon, 107%;
do. 1864, do., 107; do. 1866, do. 107; do. 1868,
new, 109%; do. 1867, 109%; do. 1868, 109%; 10-40s,
106%; Vinginia 6s, new, 62%; Missouri 6s, 21%; Canton
Co., 66%; Comberiand preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92%; Erie, 24;
Reading, 101%; Adams Express Co., 65; Michigan
Central, 190%; Michigan Southern, 92%; Illinois
Central, 190%; Michigan Southern, 65; Michigan
Central, 190%; Michigan Southern, 65; Chicago
and Rock Island, 11%; 1 Pittsburg and Fort Wayne,
65%; Western Union Telegraph, 42%. New York Money and Stock Sinricot.

FROM THE WEST.

Shooting Affray.

CENTRAL CITY, Colerado, Nov. 21 .- Thomas Gleason, foreman of the Prize Lode, was shot and dangerously wounded this morning by a man named Shannon, employed by the Zenderberg Lode.

The works of the Zenderberg Lode intersect those of the Prize, and the point of intersection being disputed territory, an injunction had been obtained against the Prize, and work thereon stopped, and while Gleason with a gang of men was descending the shaft, he was shot by Shannon from below. The wound may prove fatal, Shannon has been arrested.

The Capital Removal Question. Sr. Louis, Nov. 22 .- An unusually large meeting of persons favoring the removal of the national capital was held in the Court House last night. The report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting was adopte!, embodying a petition to the City Council to memorialize the Legislature in favor of the passage of a joint resolution declaring for the removal of the national capital to some central point in the Mississippi Valley, and tendering the jurisdiction to the General Government of such territory as may be required for Capitol grounds, should it be located within the State of Missourl. Another meeting will be held next Monday night.

BISMARCK AT VERSAILLES.

Daily Life of King William and His Premier. Some interesting particulars about the daily life of the King and Count Bismarck at Verseilles are given in a letter from that town, dated October 25, which says:-

dated October 25, which says:—

The King of Prussia has taken the Prefecture for his residence. Generally on Thursdays and Saturdays the King goes out hunting, taking his departure in an open carriage with four horses, preceded by a platoon of dragoons galloping two hundred metres in advance as scouts. In the evening the game which has been killed is distributed among the troops of the Guard, with the exception of what is reserved for the King's table. Many of the soldiers sell what comes to their share, so that we are well supplied with hares and venison. Meat and butter are both at an exorbitant price: non try is abandant, and the consumption much larger than that of butchers' meat, which is often obtained by requisition for the army, and seized at the butchers' shops. Count Bismarck resides at the Impasse Montbeamon. I have only once seen him—in the park on an oceahave only once seen him—in the park on an occa-sion when the band was playing. He never aban-dons his culrassier's uniform, except when he is in his working room, installed in the office of the Secretary General of the Prefecture. From 5 A. M. a light, which may be seen from a long distance, indicates that the Minister is at work; it is also about this time that shadows may be seen gliding along the wals. and ringing the bell discreetly after a fashion peculiar to the Minister's hotel. These are spies arriving from Paris with the reports and the newspapers. At 10 A. M. the Minister has terminated his work, despatched his couriers, and marked out the programme of the day. Relieved from all work, M. de Bismarck can assume throughout the day the unconcern and indifference that are de-picted in his countenance. Generally, in the after-noon, he makes an excursion towards the advanced noon, he makes an excursion towards the advanced posts, sometimes venturing further than prudence would recommend. The band continually plays in the park, and, no matter what may be said of the superiority of the Prussans in artillery, in matters of music it would be difficult to find their masters. The audience is composed mostly of officers and ladies of the demi-monde, who entered the town in the wakof the army; and the officers of the Guard are full of attention to them. Besides this portion of the public, there may be seen many parasites of both sexes arrived from Berlin, under the pretext of nursing some imaginary wounded relation, but who in reality have come as spectators to witness the bombardment of Paris.

FORT PLAPPEVILLE.

How Raznine Might Have Escaped. The special correspondent of the London Telegraph, writing from Metz Nov. 4, gives the following description of Fort Plappeville and

the country it commands:—
I found the fort of Plappeville to be of even larger dimensions than I had at a cursory glance estimated, it mounts 87 guns and in point of commanding position it is little inferior to St. Quentin. But it is unfinished, at least on the side toward Metz. The traverses and the parapet are of immense thickness. The ground work is of solid masoury, with a much narrower ditch than fortifications of a like sort are went to have. The scarps and counterscarps are at a more scute angle, and have much more material in them, while the whole of the upper works are composed of earth. The fort is irregular in shape, flanked by six bastions, the enceinte being sunk, and the cavalier unfinished; but the peculiar situation of the work, and its aptitude for resisting an attack, were well made apparent by the natural glacis which slopes gently away from it on every side, except the rear, to a distance varying from 3000 to 7000 yards. This giacis is on all sides strengthened by positions for field-guns and also by rifled trenches; so that an attack upon Plappeville was utterly out of the question. The same was said of St. Quentin, which

commands Plappeville at a distance of 2000 yards and at an elevation of 70 feet.

Immediately below Piappeville is a deep ravine, leading towards the heights above Amanvillers.

This part of the country is thickly wooded, while towards Saulry the same sort of ground is to be met with. Emerging from these two ravines, by a simultaneous attack, the French troops, massing a large force, and aided at first by the guns of "lappeville, could have effected their escape. The Plateau of St. Privat, the weakest portion of the German posi-tion, where the French masses could have deployed right and left, strengthening their front, would have been at their nercy. They could then, by a series of forced marches, have taken up a position on the Meuse, relieving Verdun with a division, if neces-sary; otherwise, their escape in any other direction would have been of no advantage to them.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

"Noodies ??

United States District Court-Judge Cadwalader This morning the indictment charging William Powling, shas Noodles, with repeating at the last election was placed in the hards of Mr. Lincoln, the Clerk, who called the name of the acused three times, and, receiving no answer, proceeded in the same unrufiled, gentle manner that is peculiarly his cwn to forfeit the recognizance. He then called the names of Noodles' bondsmen, Sastuel Josepha and William Errickson, who likewise put in no response. Just as everybody was beginning to appose that these gentlemen were owing the Govern ment a large smount of money on account of Mr. Noodles, that personage hastened into court in great frepidation and informed the court that h's failure to appear was not out of disrespect, but bethe court would indulge him until Fridsy next he would come in fully prepared and give no further Judge Cudwalader did more for this citizen than

he atked; he gave him until Monday to prepare for trials, only requiring his counsel so not in an appearance by Friday. No doubt the forfeiture of bail will also be remitted.

The only case put on trial was that of the United States vs. Thomas Handy, charged with false regis-tration in violation of the act of Congress of May 21st, 1870. The allegation against him is that in September last he falsely registered in the Sixth dion of the Sixth ward as Edward Wilson; in the Eighth division of the Fifth ward as Thomas Allison; in the Fourth division of the Fifth ward as George Williams, and in the Third division of the Fifth ward as Edward Williams. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1870,

There is no marked change in the features of the money market, though the usual weekly etatement of the city national banks last night shows a moderate improvement in resources. The deposits have increased \$354,585 and specie \$112,709, but the loans have decreased \$150.001, Yacht Wanderer, Hayes, hence, at St. Andreas 1st | which may be accounted for perhaps by the ex- inst., and leading to return.

treme cantion with which all classes of paper are taken at current rates. It has been quite noticeable during the past two weeks that a larger proportion of business has been transacted on the street than usual. The clearings, though showing an improvement, are still below

the weekly average.

The loan market is quiet this morning, but rates are firm.

Gold is quiet and steady, with a decidedly upward tendency. Sales ranged up to noon between 111% and 111%, closing at the latter.

Government bonds are steady, the only change being in the 6s of 1862 and the currency 6s, which are a little off. Stocks were active and generally steady;

sales of new city 6s at 102½.

Reading Railroad was weak, selling at 50 69@
50%. Sales of Catawissa preferred at 37;
Elmira preferred at 38; Lehigh Valley at 59%;
Little Schuylkill at 44; and Minehill at 51%.
20¼ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie.
In Canal stocks there were no actual sales, but 32¼ was bid for Lehigh and 16¼ for Schuylkill preferred.

kill preferred. The balance of the list was quiet but steady. A few shares of Manufacturers Bank were sold at 30% and Central Transportation at 50%. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113 ½ (±113 ½; 5-20s of 1862, 107 ½ (±107 ½; do. 1864, 107 ½ (±107 ½; do. 1865, 109 ½ (±109 ½; do. 1865, 109 ½ (±109 ½; do. July, 1868, 109 ½ (±109 ½; do. July, 1868, 109 ½ (±109 ½; do. July, 1868, 109 ½ (±109 ½; do. 190 ½; do. July, 1868, 109 ½ (±109 ½; do. 1864, 110 ½ (±112).

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113 ½ (±113 ½; do. 1862, 107 ½; do. 1865, 100 ½ (±109

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Nov. 22 .- Bark-In the absence of sales we quote common brands of No. 1 Quercitron at \$26

Seeds-Cloverseed is quiet, and ranges from \$6-24 up to \$6.40, the latter rate for very superior. Pricef of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by

the crushers at \$2.10@2.12. There is fair demand from the local trade for Flour, and we continue yesterday's quotations, but shippers are not operating to any extent. Sales of 2300 barrels, including superfine, at \$150@4.75; extras at \$5@5.50; Iowa and Wisconsinextra family at \$5.75@6; Minnesota do. do. at \$6.65.50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.50@6.50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.50@7; and fancy brands at \$7.25.85, as in quality. Rye Frour sells in a small way at \$5.65.25. In Corn Mesi no sales. There is fair demand from the local trade for Flour,

The Wheat market is less active, and prices are hardly so strong. Sales of 1500 bushels Indiana red at \$140,6142; 2000 bushels do. do. on private terms; 400 bushels very choice Ohio amber at \$144, and some Indiana white at \$155. Rye is steady at 23c, for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in limited request at former quotations. Sales of 400 bushels old Iconsylvania, valloy at 26c, 1000 bushels red Pennsylvania yeilow at 90c.; 1000 bushels new at 79@80c., and old Western mixed at 840 Oats are unchanged: sales of 2000 bushels at 54@ 55c, for Western and Pennyivania. Whisky is firm at 20c, for Western wood-bound,

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 22 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. St'r Bristol, Waliace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird Steamer M. Massey, Smith, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Whiriwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mase, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Thomas Waiters, Robinson, 14 days from Somerero, with guano to Moro Phillips. Left in port, brig Hyperion, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Stoyl, Fleming, 23 days from Turks Island, with sait to Alex, Kerr & Bro. Oct. 29, during a heavy gale, spruog aleak; threw over a quantity of heavy gale, spruog aleak; threw over a quantity sait to lighten the vessel. 50th, lat. 23 45, long. 70 during a heavy gale, had our mainboom carried away; have had a pump going ever since, leaking

from 500 to 800 strokes.

Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Morris, 1 day fm Little Creek
Landing, with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Emeline Haight, Avery, from Provincetown, Schr Anna Myrick, Richards, from Provincetown,

with fish.
Schr Reading RR. No. 17, Corson, fm Georgetown.
Schr Reading kR. No. 44, Trainer,
do. Schr A. L. Massey, Donnelly, do. Schr Mary Adeline, Creighton, fm Rappahannock, Schr Charles E. Smith, Hanson, from Boston. Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, Schr William Wallace, Scull, Schr Admiral, Steelman, Schr Estelle Day, Garsey,

Schr Estelle Day, Garsey,
Schr John Cadwalader, Steelman, do.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Providence,
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with
a taw of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Carr, from Havre-de-Grace,
with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

W. Schr J S. & L. C. Adams, Adams, from New
York for Key West with coal, but late this port York for Key West, with coal, put late this port leaking.

Special Despatch to The Reening Telegraph.
HAVEE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 21.—The following boats
left this morning in tow:— Edward Worth, with lumber to J. Shummerill & Bro.

E. D. Trump, Niagara, and R. F. Hartman, with lumber to 1s. Trump. Son & Co.

General Meade, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

D. McCormick, with lumber to Coombs & Slack.

Neile and Johnny, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Harry and Carrie, with lumber, for Gloucester.

Sallie and Ann, with poplar wood, for Manayun's.

MEMORANDA. Br. ship Waterloo, from London for Philadelphia, was spoken 20th list., 150 miles S.E. of Sandy Hook. Ship Anegar. Koss., for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 8th list.

Br. steamer Magdala, Davidson, from Shanghae August 16 and Hong Kong 21st, at New York yesterday.

Steamers Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, from Savannah, and Clyde, Hunter, from Charleston, at

Steamers Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, From Savannah, and Clyde, Hunter, from Charleston, at New York yesterday.

Steamers Mars, Grumley, and E. N. Fairchild, Trout, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yes-Bark Atlas, White, hence, at Brouwershaven 7th

Bark Chancellor, Coffin, hence for Eisinore, was ff Falmouth 5th inst. Bark Echo, hence for London, was spoken 6th Schr Baltimore, Dicks, hence for Boston, at New

THE SPANISH THRONE.

The Revolution in Review

Overthrow of Isabella II

A Crown Going a-Begging.

The Interregnum.

Prim and His Candidates

Amadeus I, the New King.

Etc., Etc.,

It was on the 17th of September, 1868, that the Spanish leaders inaugurated the revolution which resulted in the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty and the expulsion of Isabella II; and on the 16th of November, 1870-two years and two months thereafter-the Cortes selected Prince Amadeus Ferdinand Maria, Duke of Aosta, her successor on the throne. These two years and two months will be memorable in Spanish history, and we present below a brief review of the stirring events which transpired during this

The Spanish Bourbons.

The revolution found upon the throne Isabella II, a member of that great French family which, during the fourteenth and subsequent centuries, succeeded in extending its influence throughout the continent of Europe, and, by intermarriage and clever diplomacy, came into possession of almost every continental sceptre. France, Spain, Portugal, the German and Italian principalities-all these were at one time or another ruled by the descendants of Adhemore, who nine centuries ago was duke of the fiefdom of Bourbon. The great revolutionary upheaval which brought Louis XVI to the guillotine, culminated in the overthrow of this powerful tamily, and when the Spanish revolution of September, 1868, was inaugurated, Isabella II was the only Bourbon whose brow was still encircled by a crown.

The Bourbon rule was inaugurated in Spain in the year 1700, when, on the death of Carlos II, the last prince of the Austrian House of Spain, the crown devolved on Philip, Dake of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV of France, who reigned as Philip V until 1746. His successors, with the limits of their reigns, were as follows: -Ferdinand VI, from 1746 to 1759; Carlos III. from 1759 to 1788; Carlos IV, from 1789 to 1808; Ferdinand VII, from 1814 to 1833; and Isabella II, from 1833 to 1868. The House of Bourbon was thus in possession of the Spanish throne for nearly a century and threequarters, the only serious interruption to the exercise of its sovereign functions being from 1808 to 1814, during the period in which the first Napoleon contrived to overturn temporarily the established order of things throughout the continent.

Isabella II and Her Reign.

Isabella II was born in Madrid on the 30th of October, 1830, and three years after her birth her father, Ferdinand VII, died. Some months before her birth, the order of succession to the throne had been set aside through the intrigues of the notorious Maria Christina, the Queen Mother, and the crown was made inheritable by a female by the abrogation of the time-honored Salie law. Isabella was proclaimed Queen on her father's death, under the regency of the Queen Mother, and a desperate struggle at once ensued. Don Carlos, the brother of the late King, laid claim to the crown under the old Salie law, which had just been set aside, and his pretensions were supported by a formidable party in Spain. A civil war ensued, lasting nearly seven years, and resulting in the final discomfiture of the Carlist party. During the civil war, the Liberal party had extorted from the Regent important concessions, among them being the restoration of the constitution of 1812; but as soon as the struggle was at an end, Maria Christina withdrew many of these concessions. A great popular reaction was the result, and the Queen Mother was compelled to flee to France. Espartero, the head of the Liberal party, whom the Regent had been compelled to summon to the head of affairs before her flight, became Regent, and for a few years there was a fair prospect of peace and prosperity before Spain. The fall of Espartero in 1843, however, restored the Conservatives to power, and led, in 1845, to the return of the Queen Mother.

The Cortes had, in 1843, eleven months before the time fixed by law, declared the majority of Isabella, and when her mother returned she found her daughter in actual possession of the throne. The first care of Maria Christina, under these circumstances, was to provide for the marriage of her daughter. There were several candidates for the honor of her hand, but French influence came to the assistence of the Queen Mother, and the Infante Don Francisco d'Assis, a cousin of Isabella, became her husband on the 10th of October, 1845. This match turned out to be an ill-assorted and unfortunate one, and to it Spain can trace many of the tribulations which she endured during the next twenty years. The royal couple were uncongenial in disposition, and never knew the meaning of domestic peace. There was a succession of estrangements between them, giving rise to so many scandals that the moral character of the Queen at last became a reproach. Not, however, until they were both driven forth from Spain did they so quarrel that living together became impossible, but in March last a compromise was agreed upon between them, by which they have since lived apart from each other.

For a brief time af er her marriage Isabella leaned towards the Liberal party; but, through the influence of the Queen Mother, the conservatives soon succeeded in making her their own, and a reactionary policy came to characterize the Government with respect to both foreign relations and domestic affairs. At home the most severe measures of repression were adopted towards the Liberal party, resulting in a constituted stranger, and the size and init of